NEWS-STAR

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Student Describes Bay Of Pigs Battle

Most young men between the ages of 14 and 16 are concerned about girls, a car of their own and the latest singing rage. George del Valle was learning of hate and how to

Early in 1959, shortly after Castro's victory in Cuba, the St. Gregory's College freshman was still living in his native land.

What was it like to be 14 and live under the Castro

regime?
"One day my brother and I
got a call," Goorge del Valle
"those days, "to go recalls of those days, "to go to church and pick up my to church and grandmother. Someone thought that there was going to be trouble.

"Outside the church there were about 100 military guys and when the people came out of the church they started calling them dirty names and making fun of the people. All of the young people started to fight them (the soldiers). Then they started firing their guns When government officials at us. I escaped, but many of heard of the underground acthe young people were jailed, tivities of the Catholic youths, One of my friends was shot they began to harass the fam-

Two years later 16-year-old watch on the movements George del Valle was in Rethalubo, Gangemala, training under the direction of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Sons, Fernando, George and In April of 1961 he was flying gupply missions to the invasion forms of the Ray of Pigs.

forces at the Bay of Pigs. He left the country Before Castro's rise to pow- aboard a fishing boat.

Formando del Valle, Meanwhile, George er Fernando del Valle, Meanwhile, George del Valle George's father, was a major had lied to officials about his in the Cuban Air Force and age and had joined the Cuban the commander of the San Antrefugee air force of the Frente tonio Air Force Base. He also Revolucionazid Democratico owned six cafeterias in Ha- (Revolutionary Democratic vana. Two months after the Front), which was financed by revolution he was dismissed the CIA, and was in Guatefrom the military and shortly mala training.
lost his business to the gov. After two n



George del Valle

in the head with a machine ilies of the youths involved.

gun."

The del Valle home was scarched and officials kept He left the country in October

After two months in Guatemala, the 300-man air force! Following the incident at the church in Havana, a number of Catholic youth organizations began plotting against the Castro government. "We blanned to take the arms and go to the hills and fight." George del Valle said.

The control of the control Valle said that about 500 mem-

three weeks were spent in preparation for the now infamous Bay of Pigs invasion.

The five days from April 15 to April 19, 1961, are engraved in the memory of the St. Greg-

ory's student.

The first action of the invasion came on Saturday, April 16, 1961. Six B-26 bombers, manned by Cuban refugee pilots, took off from Happy Valley to raid air bases in Cuba. The invasion had orginally, been scheduled for April 16, but was delayed for one day

Geonge del Valle saw'his first action on April 17 as a bombardier of a C-54 transport plane with the mission of dropping supplies to the inva-

sion forces.

Six minutes away from Cuba the transport was attacked by two Cuban pilots flying English-built fighters. The C-54 was rescued by two U.S. Navy jet fighters, which were part of a Naval task force providing cover for the invasion and air

As the transport approached its target area, George del Valle looked down on the battle from the open bombbay doors.
"The first thing I saw was a big fire caused by a napalm bomb. Then I saw eight or nine tanks moving towards our "he recalls," and I troops, started screaming at the pilot to sweep them with rockets.

"Then I heard a lot of shooting and when I looked down I: saw five or six rows of bullets coming at us. I started shooting back with a hand gun. Then I heard the order to make the drop and I stopped shooting.

"When we turned to go home we found that the plane was hit and the number one engine had failed.

After the C-54 limped back to Happy Valley Base the crew learned the Cuban refugee forces had lost two of their six planes during the mission.

school. Then in October, 1962, the Cuban Missle Crisis blared across the headlines. Rumors spread among the Cubans in Miami that another invasion of the Island was pending. At the direction of the U.S. goverment, the young men joined the U.S. Army and began special training at Fort Knox, Ky. Then the crisis passed and so did the plans for the invasion. After six months, George del Valle was discharged.

While in the service the youth had obtained his high school diploma. He worked in Miami and Kansas City, Mont until he had saved enough money for college. This fall he enrolled at St. Gregory's College in Shawnee, Okla., as a pre-engineer major. He plans to continue his education at Oklahoma University or Kan-

sas University.

The rest of his family is still in Mianu. His father is

planes during the mission.

Although he was not assigned to a mission on April 13, George del Valle hid aboard one of the transports. "It was important that I go," he said. The second mission was rougher than the first.

The end of the war came at Happy Valley Base on Thursday, April 19. "They told us the invasion had failed. We cried."

The was weeks George del "It was like you pick up a time of the transports."

Working in the circulation department of the Miami daily newspaper and attending night classes in order to obtain a draftsman certificate.

George del Valle, though not bitter, has strong opinions on why the Bay of Pigs invasion failed. "Most of it was because the plan was changed, he says. "W didn't have the right equipment and the full backing of the U.S. Air Force."

bers of the infantry force were valle was back in Miami at hitch-hiker and only take him younger than this.) The next tending Coral Gable, high half-way to where he is going."